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SYLLABUS NO. VII

HISPANIC-AMERICAN HISTORY, 1826-1920

*By* WILLIAM WHATLEY PIERSON, JR., Ph.D.

Professor of History in the University of North Carolina



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## INTRODUCTORY NOTE

In the establishment of the independence of South America the United States have the deepest interest. I have no hesitation in asserting my firm belief that there is no question in the foreign policy of this country, which has ever arisen, or which I can conceive as ever occurring, in the decision of which we have had or can have so much at stake.—HENRY CLAY: *The Emancipation of South America*.

In view of the great interest manifested in Hispanic America at the present time, no plea need be made for the study of its history, if, indeed, it be ever necessary to make a plea for the study of history in any field. In respect of the United States, this interest is due in part to the opening of the Panamá canal and to the questions that have arisen between our government and the nations of the Caribbean, and in part to the demands and results of the recent war, which have impressed upon our people the importance of opportunities for trade that formerly either did not exist or were not recognized. Those who have given thought to the subject are convinced that the economic, political, diplomatic, intellectual and social importance of the Hispanic-American countries renders urgent a thorough study of them and a sympathetic understanding of their history, institutions, languages, literature and customs. The appreciation of these considerations, and the new sense of obligation and opportunity that springs from it, seem to mark the dawning of another era in the history of the western hemisphere; for, according to James Bryce, the part that the peoples of the Hispanic-American republics are to play "must henceforth be one of growing significance for the Old World as well as for the New." It may be assumed that this new era will be of a character distinctly inter-american, and it is to be hoped that this recently awakened interest on the part of our people in whatever pertains to the southern countries of America will develop broadly and steadily and will endure throughout the long future.

Students who desire to study the subject more in detail will find valuable aid in the following bibliographies: the several monumental works of José Toribio Medina, covering Chile, Argentina

and México; P. H. Goldsmith's *A Brief Bibliography* (The Macmillan Company); the *Bibliographie Hispanique*, an annual publication of the Hispanic Society of America; and the lists and catalogues of books, pamphlets, periodicals and maps prepared by the Pan American Union and printed by the United States government. The last mentioned are: the lists that relate to Brazil (1901), Central America (1902), and Chile (1903), compiled by P. Lee Phillips; the catalogue of books, periodicals, etc., which may be consulted in the library of the Pan American Union, and which appeared successively in 1905, 1907, 1909 and 1914; and many lists of works that treat of the Hispanic-American countries separately. They cover Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Colombia, México, Perú and Paraguay. A valuable list of bibliographies is given in the articles by C. K. Jones, entitled "Hispanic-American Bibliographies," published in the *Hispanic-American Historical Review* (1920-1921). The magazine just alluded to is to be recommended, not only for its own articles and reviews, but also for the bibliographical lists it contains of recently published books and articles that relate to the Hispanic countries of America. *Inter-America*, founded four years ago by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, has published, in its English issues, numerous important articles translated from Hispanic-American sources, and files of it may be consulted in many libraries.

By permission of the University of North Carolina, certain parts of my *Syllabus of Hispanic American History* are reproduced here.

WILLIAM WHATLEY PIERSON, JR.

Chapel Hill, North Carolina

## CHAPTER I

### EARLY RELATIONS OF HISPANIC AMERICA WITH THE UNITED STATES: THE MONROE DOCTRINE

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2. Part played by Spanish-Americans in the war of independence in the United States
3. Part played by the United States in the Hispanic-American wars of independence; diplomatic relations of United States and the *de facto* governments and peoples of Hispanic America, 1810-1822; early Pan Americanism of Henry Clay
4. Early ideas as to an American concert
5. Jefferson and John Adams on South America
6. Early statements of the Monroe Doctrine
7. Evolution of Monroe Doctrine during the revolutionary wars; the part of Hispanic America
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  - a. Effects of the American revolutionary wars upon European politics and diplomacy
  - b. The policy of intervention as conceived by Metternich
  - c. The Holy Alliance and the Concert of Europe
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  - e. The congresses of Laibach, Troppau, Verona
  - f. The attitude of Great Britain
9. Recognition of the Spanish-American countries by the United States, 1822
10. The Canning-Rush-Adams correspondence
11. The message of Monroe
12. Reception of the Monroe Doctrine in South America and in Europe
13. The Monroe Doctrine, 1823-1828; proposals of alliance made by the South American countries to the United States
14. Their recognition by Great Britain, Spain and other European states

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### POLITICAL THEORIES AND EARLY REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS

1. The monarchical idea versus the republican; opinions of the revolutionary leaders: Bolívar, San Martín, Rivadavia, Belgrano, Sucre, Paez, etc.
2. Early political parties or groups, and their theories
  - a. Unitary; federalist; conservative; and radical
  - b. Liberal and conservative writers on politics: Lastarria, Bilbao, Echeverría, Montalvo, Vigil, Sarmiento, Bello, Alberdi, Herrera, Acosta
  - c. Influence of France on political theorists
3. Political factions
  - Military; clerical; civilian; lay
4. Party methods and politics
5. Ballots and elections; restrictions of the suffrage
6. Popular apathy in political affairs; personal politics
7. Character of governments
  - a. Federal and unitary
  - b. Revolution as a means of political action
8. Early constitutions; separation of powers
9. The office of the executive
  - a. Constitutional powers in various countries
  - b. Prestige and dignity of office
  - c. Early types of executives: tyrants; dictators; liberators; restorers; *caudillos*; *regeneradores*
10. Character and powers of congress; congress *versus* president; experiments with unicameral legislatures
11. Influence of English and French cabinet systems of government
12. The judiciary in Hispanic America
  - a. Constitutional powers and position in administration
  - b. Judicial review of legislation
13. Early conventions and platforms; "plans;" pronunciamientos



14. Municipal government
  - a. General characteristics
  - b. Police systems
  - c. Public service
  - d. Prisons

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## CHAPTER III

### POLITICAL HISTORY, 1826-1914

1. The three phases
  - a. 1826-1850, age of dictators
  - b. 1850-1876, struggle for stability
  - c. 1876—, rise of great states and economic progress
2. Typical dictators
  - a. García Moreno—Ecuador
  - b. Ramón Castilla—Perú
  - c. Rosas—Argentina
  - d. Paez and Guzmán Blanco—Venezuela
  - e. Santa Anna and Díaz—México
  - f. Estrada Cabrera—Guatemala
  - g. Francia and Solano López—Paraguay
  - h. Melgarejo—Bolivia
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- (c) The war with Brazil; Argentine claims to Uruguay; battle of Ituzaingó; operations of Admiral Brown; the treaty of peace
- (d) Overthrow of Rivadavia's government
- (2) The problem of *caudillism* in Argentina; separatist movements within certain provinces; Ramírez, Bustos, López, Quiroga, José Aldao, Ferré, Ibarra
- (3) Civil war; conflict between Buenos Aires and the provinces; Dorrego; Lavalle; Rosas; battle of Tablada; triumph of Rosas
- (4) The era of Rosas
  - (a) Methods of government; the *mazorca*
  - (b) Exile of the unitarists; resistance of General Paz
  - (c) Effects of his rule upon the country
  - (d) Relations with foreign powers; European intervention
  - (e) Intervention of Rosas in Uruguay; support of Oribe; the siege of Montevideo
  - (f) Efforts to overthrow Rosas
- (5) General Urquiza; the alliance to destroy Rosas; invasion of Argentina; battle of Caseros, 1851
- (6) Presidency of Urquiza; constitution of 1853
- (7) Separatism in Buenos Aires; Derqui and Mitre; battle of Pavón
- (8) Administration of Mitre
- (9) Sarmiento and educational reform; increased prosperity; Avellaneda
- (10) President Roca; the southward movement in Argentina; internal improvements
- (11) Juárez Celman; the panic; efforts of Roca and Mitre to prevent civil war; Pellegrini; Sáenz Peña; Roca's second administration
- (12) Boundary disputes with Chile and Brazil; arbitration treaty; economic development; currency legislation
- (13) Contemporary government and politics
  - (a) Provincial and national powers; right of intervention; state of siege
  - (b) The federal district of Buenos Aires
  - (c) Quintana; Figueroa; Roque Sáenz Peña

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b. Brazil

- (1) Brazil and Portugal, 1807-1822
  - (a) Arrival of João VI; political and economic reforms
  - (b) The kingdom of Brazil; policy toward Uruguay
  - (c) Anti-Portuguese sentiment in politics
  - (d) Portuguese revolution of 1820; recall of João VI; demand for constitution in Brazil
  - (e) The regency of Pedro; the revolution; independence of Brazil; establishment of the empire; the constitution
  - (f) Services of Lord Cochrane.
- (2) The reign of Pedro I, 1822-1831
  - (a) Absolutist tendencies; operation of the constitution
  - (b) The character and services of Pedro I; general policies
  - (c) The revolution in Uruguay; the war with Argentina; invasion of Brazil; battle of Ituzaingó
  - (d) The Portuguese problem; abdication of Pedro I
- (3) The regency, 1831-1840
  - (a) Services of Feijó
  - (b) Political disorders; problems of federalism; secessionist tendencies in Rio Grande do Sul
  - (c) Vasconcellos; the Andrades
  - (d) The emperor declared of age
- (4) The reign of Pedro II, 1840-1889
  - (a) Character, training, political theories
  - (b) Establishment of order; economic prosperity; educational, parliamentary, administrative, and political progress; Marquis de Paraná, Caxias, the Rio Brancos
  - (c) Diplomatic policies; intervention in Uruguay, the war against Rosas
  - (d) The war against Paraguay: alliance of Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay; services of Brazil; general results (see *Paraguay*)
  - (e) Anti-slavery movement in Brazil; legislation; political significance
  - (f) Republican sentiment; Benjamin Constant
  - (g) Deposition of the emperor; the army question; establishment of the republic
- (5) The republic; federal constitution of 1891; political parties
- (6) Early disorder, 1891-1893, Deodoro da Fonseca, Peixoto, Mello; election of Dr. Prudente de Moraes Barros; progress toward stability

- (7) Administrations of Campos Salles; Rodríguez Alves; Alfonso Penna; boundary disputes and arbitrations with British Guiana and Bolivia
- (8) The westward movement in Brazil
- (9) Colonization experiments and achievements: state and national
- (10) Contemporary government and politics

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c. Chile

- (1) Government and dictatorship of Bernardo O'Higgins
- (2) Revolutionary disorders; General Freire; party politics; federalism *versus* unitarism; presidential changes
- (3) Success of the *pelucones*; work of Prieto and Portales; the constitution of 1833
- (4) The conservative régime, 1831-1871; the ten year presidents, Prieto, Bulnes, Manuel Montt, Pérez
  - (a) The traditions of order
  - (b) War with the Perú-Bolivia confederation of Santa Cruz; battle of Yungay
  - (c) Conservative politics and legislation; educational and ecclesiastical problems
  - (d) War with Spain, 1865
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- (5) The problem of the Araucanian Indians
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  - (a) The northern boundary of Chile in history
  - (b) Discovery and development of guano and nitrate deposits
  - (c) Immigration of Chileans in disputed region; Chilean capital invested; law of 1842; military demonstration at Mejillones

- (d) Treaties respecting disputed territory, 1866, 1874, 1875; the Perú-Bolivia treaty of alliance of 1873; international aspects of the situation; Argentina involved; Chilean military and naval preparations
- (e) Alleged treaty violation by Bolivia; the question of taxes on nitrate; military occupation of Antofagasta; war between Chile and Bolivia; failure of Peruvian mediation; Perú involved in the war; attitude of Hispanic-American countries
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- (g) The war on land; comparative resources; battles of Dolores and Tarapacá; incapacity of Prado and Daza; retreat from Camarones; campaign in Perú; battles of Chorillos and Miraflores; guerilla warfare against army of occupation
- (h) The treaty of Ancón; the Tacna and Arica provision; profits of the war; prestige of Chile
  - (i) Chilean politics during the war; Pinto and Santa María
- (7) Administration of Santa María; liberal measures
- (8) Balmaceda and the struggle between president and congress
  - (a) Political and economic causes
  - (b) The constitutional question; operation of the cabinet system
  - (c) The civil war: activities of the navy under Jorge Montt; campaign around Iquique; battles of Concón and Placilla
  - (d) The "Itata" affair; the attack on sailors of the "Baltimore"
- (9) The administration of Jorge Montt; reconstruction; diplomatic relations between Chile and the United States; relations with Bolivia; Chile and the execution of the Treaty of Ancón.
- (10) Boundary dispute with Argentina; treaty of arbitration and conciliation; the "Christ of the Andes"
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  - (b) Contemporary political parties
  - (c) Local government
- (12) Economic, educational, and social progress

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d. Uruguay

- (1) The Brazilian occupation and administration; Uruguayan resistance; the expedition of the "Thirty-Three"; war between Argentina and Brazil; battle of Ituzaingó
- (2) The independence of Uruguay; constitution of 1830
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- (4) Relations of Uruguay with Rosas; siege of Montevideo; participation of Uruguay in the overthrow of Rosas
- (5) General Flores; the Brazilian intervention of 1865
- (6) War with Paraguay (see *Paraguay*)
- (7) Progress toward political stability; President Cuestas, 1897-1903
- (8) Economic and educational development; ecclesiastical legislation
- (9) Contemporary government and politics; José Batlle y Ordóñez

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e. Perú

- (1) Bolívar as President of Perú; rivalry of Santa Cruz and La Mar; relations with Ecuador
- (2) Administration of Gamarra; civil war, 1833-1835; Bolivian intervention; partition of Perú; the Perú-Bolivian confederation
- (3) The Chilean attack on the confederation; battle of Yungay; continued civil war
- (4) Ramón Castilla; constitution of 1860
- (5) Pezet and the Spanish intervention; Prado; battle of Callao



- (6) Balta; Prado; financial difficulties
- (7) The alliance with Bolivia, 1873
- (8) War with Chile; the Peruvian case (see *Chile*)
- (9) Dictatorship of Caceres; the "Peruvian Corporation"; revolution of 1895; Piérola
- (10) Efforts of Perú to have Treaty of Ancón fulfilled
- (11) Contemporary government and politics

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- (2) Dictatorship of Santa Cruz; formation of the Perú-Bolivia confederation
- (3) The war with Chile, 1837-1839
- (4) Ballivián as dictator; Peruvian aggressions, 1841; battle of Yngavi; relations between the two countries
- (5) Belzú; Linares; Melgarejo; Morales; Daza
- (6) The War of the Pacific (see *Chile*)
- (7) Campero; Pacheco; Arce; Alonso; Pando; sale of the Acre territory
- (8) Contemporary government and politics

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- (1) The rule of Francia, 1813-1840
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  - (b) Attitude toward foreigners; diplomatic isolation
  - (c) Maintenance of order; tyranny; personal achievements
  - (d) State socialism; church policies
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  - (c) Foreign interventions; relations with the United States, Brazil, Great Britain
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- (3) Francisco Solano López as dictator, 1862-1870
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  - (b) Ambitions and preparations of the dictator
  - (c) The dispute with Brazil respecting the intervention in Uruguay
  - (d) The war with Brazil and Uruguay; invasion of Matto Grosso
  - (e) Violation of Argentine territory and neutrality; war with Argentina
  - (f) Invasion by the allies; under Mitre; under Caxias; battles around Humaitá and Asunción; death of López, 1870; end of the war; Brazilian occupation of Paraguay
- (4) Paraguay since the war; social and political conditions; immigration; Domínguez; Gondra; Baez

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#### h. Colombia

- (1) Parties and politics, 1822-1830; relations of Bolívar and Santander
- (2) Separation of Venezuela and Ecuador from the Granadine confederation
- (3) Political disorders; Nueva Granada (1832); Santander as president; secessionist tendencies
- (4) Herrán-Mosquera régime; conservative successes; relations of church and state
- (5) Constitutional changes; the problem of Panamá
- (6) Colombia under Mosquera; civil war, 1875-1876
- (7) Administration of Núñez, 1879-1883, 1885-1891; constitution of 1886
- (8) Civil war, 1899-1902
- (9) Colombia and the isthmian canal; concessions; the Hay-Herrán treaty, the Panamá revolution; Marroquín
- (10) The Colombian grievance against the United States; relations with the Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson, Harding administrations
- (11) The Reyes administration
- (12) Contemporary government and politics

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i. Venezuela

- (1) Separation from Colombia
- (2) The ascendancy of General Paez, 1830-1846; administrations of Vargas and Soublette
- (3) The Monagas brothers; abolition of slavery
- (4) Federalism, 1858-1868
- (5) Dictatorship of Guzmán Blanco, 1870-1889
- (6) Crespo and Andrade
- (7) The Venezuelan boundary dispute
  - (a) The Guiana boundary in history
  - (b) Appeal to the United States on the basis of the Monroe Doctrine; relations of the United States and Great Britain
  - (c) The arbitration
- (8) Dictatorship of Castro
- (9) Second Venezuelan crisis; blockade by Great Britain, Germany and Italy; arbitration
- (10) Overthrow of Castro; presidency of Gómez

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j. Ecuador

- (1) Independence; the work of General Flores
- (2) The presidency of Rocafuerte
- (3) Second administration of Flores; civil war
- (4) Constitutional changes; Urbina and Robles
- (5) Dictatorship of García Moreno
  - (a) Reforms in taxation and administration; public improvements
  - (b) Church policies and legislation
  - (c) Attitude toward Europe

- (d) Assassination of García Moreno; disorders
- (6) Borrero; Veintemilla; Camano; Flores; Cordero
- (7) Contemporary government and politics; boundary disputes

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#### 4. México

- a. The empire of Iturbide; transition to republic; part of Santa Anna
- b. Political disorders; Victoria; Guerrero; federalism and unitarism; foreign interventions
- c. Relations with Texas
  - (1) Migration of citizens of the United States
  - (2) Slavery in Texas; Mexican legislation respecting slavery and immigration
  - (3) The Texas revolution; independence of Texas
- d. The war with the United States
  - (1) The Texas boundary dispute
  - (2) Annexation of Texas
  - (3) The war; military campaigns; governmental changes in México
  - (4) The treaty of peace; Mexican losses
- e. The "War of the Reform"
  - (1) The career of Santa Anna
  - (2) Political parties and rival platforms; anti-clerical legislation; constitution of 1857
  - (3) Resort to force; the campaign; church party defeated; Juárez
- f. Maximilian
  - (1) Appeal of clerical party to Napoleon III; his plans
  - (2) The economic aspect; suspension of payment on foreign claims and debts; joint expedition of Great Britain, Spain and France; withdrawal of Great Britain and Spain
  - (3) Establishment of the empire; its troubles and failure; republican resistance; withdrawal of French support
  - (4) Attitude of the United States
- g. Republican restoration; factional disputes following death of Juárez
- h. The Díaz régime
  - (1) The first term, 1876-1880; strong government
  - (2) Administration of González
  - (3) Resumption of office by Díaz (1884-1910)
  - (4) Character of the Díaz rule; achievements in internal improvements; education; industry; the administration; the *jefes políticos*; suppression of opposition; reëlections 1888, 1892, 1896, 1900, 1904, 1910

- (5) Work of Limantour; Romero; Corral
- (6) Decay of the system; campaign of Madero
- i. The revolution-contemporary period
  - (1) Succession of governments; Madero; Huerta; Carranza; Villa; Obregón
  - (2) Social, political, economic, racial aspects of the revolution
  - (3) The United States a factor in the government of México; problem of recognition; embargo on arms; intervention
  - (4) The alien investor and *concessionaire*; safety of property and person in México
  - (5) The constitution of 1917; problem of the land; petroleum controversy
- j. Diplomatic relations with the United States; with Japan; with Germany

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5. The Central American states

a. Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador and Nicaragua

- (1) Race distribution; resources; social conditions
- (2) Projects of union: 1823-1839; 1842; 1848; 1852; 1862; 1872; 1876; 1887; 1889; 1895; 1897
- (3) The confederation; Arce; Morazán; the unionists and separatists
- (4) The ascendancy of the conservatives, 1839-1871; Rafael Carrera
- (5) William Walker and Central America
- (6) Central America and the Mosquito coast; Great Britain and the United States; the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty; subsequent negotiation
- (7) Political and governmental problems
  - (a) Revolution as a mode of expressing political dissent
  - (b) The harboring of political refugees; revolutions prepared on foreign soil
  - (c) Dictators in Central American history
- (8) Political history
- (9) The peace conference of 1907; influence of the United States and Mexico
- (10) Establishment of the Central American court of justice and arbitration
  - (a) Organization and composition; important cases
  - (b) The case against Nicaragua, 1917; disruption
- (11) The United States and Nicaragua; intervention; treaty of 1916; the Meléndez doctrine

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6. The insular republics

a. Cuba

- (1) Cuba in the early part of the nineteenth century; Spanish administration

- (2) Plans made in South America for the revolutionizing of Cuba; the Panamá congress
- (3) Cuba in diplomacy: attitude of the United States; opinion in Cuba for annexation; efforts of Great Britain and France to secure Cuba
- (4) Slavery in Cuba
- (5) Filibusters; Narciso López
- (6) The "Black Warrior" incident; the Ostend manifesto, 1854
- (7) The ten years' war, 1868-1878
  - (a) Causes of the revolt; resistance of Spain; Prim; Cánovas
  - (b) Relations of Spain and the United States; the "Virginius" affair; the United States and the Cuban insurgents
  - (c) The problem of reform; Cuban demands
  - (d) Quesada; Maceo; García; Martí
- (8) The Cuban revolution of 1895
  - (a) Administration of Martínez Campos
  - (b) General Weyler and the *reconcentrado* policy
- (9) The Spanish-American War
  - (a) Interests of the United States in Cuba; protests against Spanish practices
  - (b) Destruction of the "Maine"
  - (c) The war; relations with the Cubans
  - (d) Status of Cuba in the Treaty of Paris
- (10) Military occupation by the United States
  - (a) Services of General Wood
  - (b) Progress of the island: order; sanitation and public health; social conditions; public improvement; education; finances and industries
  - (c) The constitutional convention; political parties
  - (d) The Platt Amendment
  - (e) Investments of citizens of the United States
- (11) Republican government in Cuba
  - (a) Administration of Estrada Palma
  - (b) The second intervention of the United States; policies of Governor Magoon
  - (c) José Miguel Gómez; Menocal
  - (d) Diplomatic and economic relations with the United States
  - (e) The problem of self-government in Cuba

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- (1) Monarchy and republicanism in Haiti and Santo Domingo
- (2) Social and racial problems
- (3) Political disorders; character of the political revolutions
- (4) International relations
  - (a) Financial conditions, foreign claims
  - (b) Interventions
  - (c) Relations of Santo Domingo and the United States; the Monroe Doctrine as applied to the Caribbean
  - (d) Haiti and the United States
- (5) Attitude toward the United States
- (6) Contemporary government and politics

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- b. The revolution; recognition by the United States
- c. The republic; the canal treaty
- d. Relations with Colombia and the United States
- e. Boundary disputes with Costa Rica; arbitration

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## CHAPTER IV

### RELATIONS WITH ONE ANOTHER AND WITH EUROPE

1. Boundary disputes and commissions; the principle of *uti possidetis de 1810*
2. Filibustering expeditions and reprisals
3. The status of Uruguay
4. The war against Paraguay
5. The Chile-Perú-Bolivia war; the Tacna-Arica question
6. International standing of Latin America
7. The problem of unity
  - a. Proposals for a league of states of Spanish origin
  - b. Proposals for inclusion of Brazil in this league
  - c. Congresses of Hispanic-American countries: Panamá (1826), Lima (1848, 1864, 1897), Santiago de Chile (1856)
  - d. Programmes of arbitration; proposals for codification of international law for the Americas
  - e. Congresses for health and sanitation conventions: Rio de Janeiro (1887, 1906), Lima (1888), Washington (1902, 1905), México City (1907), San José de Costa Rica (1909)
  - f. Scientific congresses: Buenos Aires (1898), Montevideo (1901), Rio de Janeiro (1905), Santiago de Chile (1908), Washington (1916)
  - g. Control of river commerce, the international rivers
8. Central American affairs; arbitration agreement

9. The so-called A. B. C. Alliance
10. Relations with Europe  
Diplomatic; economic; cultural
11. European interventions in Hispanic-American affairs  
Examples of European intervention: France and Great Britain at Buenos Aires and Montevideo; Spain and France in México; France, Great Britain and Spain in México; Spain in the Dominican Republic and Perú; Great Britain at Corinto; Germany, Great Britain and Italy in Venezuela

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## CHAPTER V

### LATER DIPLOMATIC AND POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES

1. Development and extension of the Monroe Doctrine
  - a. The Jackson-Van Buren attitude
  - b. Polk's revival, interpretation, and restriction
  - c. Monroe Doctrine in the fifties
    - (1) Connection with slavery issue
    - (2) The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty and the Monroe Doctrine
  - d. The Maximilian episode; attitude of Secretary Seward
  - e. The United States and the Chilean war with Spain
  - f. Grant and the Nationalization of the Doctrine
  - g. The Santos claim in Ecuador; Alsop claim in Chile
  - h. Expressions of opinion, and policy by Hayes, Garfield, and Blaine
  - i. Cleveland-Olney extension; the Venezuela crisis
  - j. Monroe Doctrine and imperialism
  - k. Roosevelt-Taft period; "paramount interests"; the protectorates
    - (1) The second Venezuela crisis
    - (2) The Monroe Doctrine and the Caribbean; Central America; the Hague conference of 1907
    - (3) Influence of the expansion in the Philippines on the doctrine
    - (4) The Magdalena Bay incident of 1912; Lodge Resolutions

- l. Wilson doctrine; Mobile Speech, 1913; Mexico; the Caribbean
- m. Monroe Doctrine and claims against Hispanic-American countries
  - (1) Contractual: Alsop, Cerutti, Landreau
  - (2) Tortuous: case of Moréno; Benton case; Renton case
- n. The Monroe Doctrine and the recent war

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    - a. In politics and diplomacy
    - b. In commerce

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3. Efforts at coöperation and friendship
    - a. Evolution of Pan Americanism
    - b. The Pan American Union
      - (1) Organization and purposes
      - (2) Control and accomplishments
    - c. Pan American congresses: Washington (1889); México City (1902); Rio de Janeiro (1906); Buenos Aires (1910)
    - d. Interamerican financial congresses: Washington (1915); Buenos Aires (1916)
    - e. The peace and arbitration treaties
    - f. Intellectual relations; scientific congresses, increase of trade and travel; exchange of teachers and college professors
    - g. Proposals of an interamerican league of nations
  4. The Drago doctrine and the Porter doctrine
  5. Hispanic America at the Second Hague Conference

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6. The Platt Amendment; relations with Cuba; interventions
7. Caribbean interests of the United States
  - a. Political and economic conditions in the Caribbean area; effects and influences of the Spanish-American War
  - b. Strategic importance; United States as a Caribbean power
    - (1) Porto Rico as a dependency
    - (2) Territorial government; the insular cases; the question of citizenship
    - (3) The Virgin Islands
  - c. Dominant position of the United States
    - (1) In commerce
    - (2) Financial agreements with Santo Domingo, Haiti and Nicaragua
    - (3) The Panamá canal as a factor in the problem; status of the Republic of Panamá with respect to the United States
    - (4) Naval bases of the United States; lease of the Corn Islands; the Bryan-Chamorro treaty
    - (5) Interventions of the United States; the quasi-protectorates
  - d. Relations between the United States and Venezuela, Colombia, Central America
  - e. Attitude of Caribbean peoples toward the United States; problem of self-determination
  - f. Contemporary tendencies

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8. The isthmian canal
  - a. Treaties and plans for construction; possible routes
  - b. The French enterprise; failure and scandals
  - c. The United States and the canal
    - (1) The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty; treaties with Nicaragua

- (2) Attitude toward the French project
- (3) Influences of the Spanish-American war upon the United States
- (4) The Hay-Pauncefote treaty
- d. Negotiations with Colombia for canal concession
  - (1) Selection of Panamá route; proposed purchase of French company's rights and equipment
  - (2) The Hay-Herrán treaty
  - (3) Rejection of treaty by Colombian senate
- e. Secession of Panamá
  - (1) The revolution in Panamá
  - (2) Alleged activities of the French company
  - (3) Protection of the Panamá railroad by the United States under treaty of 1846; success of the revolution
  - (4) Recognition of Panamá by the United States
  - (5) The Hay-Bunau-Varilla treaty
- f. Construction of the canal, 1904-1915
- g. Possible economic and political effects
- h. The Colombian grievance against the United States; diplomatic developments; proposed settlement; treaty ratified by United States Senate, 1921
- 9. Wilson administration
  - a. Hispanic-American policy
  - b. Relations with Mexico
  - c. Achievements and criticism

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## CHAPTER VI

### TRADE RELATIONS OF HISPANIC AMERICA AND THE UNITED STATES

1. Origins of trade
2. Development of trade during the nineteenth century
  - a. Comparative predominance of the United States to about 1850
  - b. Disruption of trade during War of Secession
  - c. Increased European competition after Franco-Prussian war
3. History of trade in the twentieth century
4. Volume of contemporary trade, export and import, with United States; with Europe
5. Character of the trade
  - a. Standard articles imported and exported
  - b. Non-competitive goods and raw products
  - c. Competitive goods
6. Purchasing power of Hispanic-American countries
7. Misconceptions, current in United States, as to Hispanic-American habits of business
8. Obstacles in the way of trade
  - a. Lack of merchant marine
  - b. Established habits and traditions of trade
  - c. Ignorance of market and the accepted methods of trade
    - (1) Market demands
    - (2) Transportation problems
    - (3) Tariff administrations
  - d. Long term credits
  - e. Lack of organization to secure the trade
9. Methods for improvement
10. The Webb-Pomerene Act
11. Effects of the European war of 1914; construction of the Panamá Canal
12. Increase of American business interests in Hispanic America

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## CHAPTER VII

### HISPANIC AMERICA AND THE WORLD WAR

1. Economic and political influences of the war
2. Hispanic-American products necessary in the prosecution of the war
3. Efforts to secure sympathy for one or the other group of belligerents; policies of neutrality; cultural factors in the situation; Germany as a menace
4. Improvement in the financial situation; development of Pan Americanism; the financial congresses
5. Growth of anti-German sentiment in certain countries; Ruy Barbosa's indictment of Germany; the Luxburg and Zimmermann dispatches
6. Effect of the entrance of the United States into the war
7. Hispanic America in the war
  - a. Nations which declared war: Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panamá
  - b. Nations which severed relations with Germany: Bolivia, Ecuador, Perú, Santo Domingo, Uruguay
  - c. The neutral countries: Argentina, Chile, Colombia, México, Paraguay, Salvador, Venezuela
  - d. Services of Brazil and Cuba
8. Hispanic America and the Peace Conference; the prominent part played by Brazil
9. The Tacna-Arica question in a new phase
10. Attitude toward the League of Nations; Brazil as a member of the Supreme Council; the states which joined the League
11. The Monroe Doctrine during the war; projects for an inter-american league of states
12. Economic results of the war upon Hispanic America



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## CHAPTER VIII

### CONTEMPORARY HISTORY, PROBLEMS, AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF HISPANIC AMERICA

1. Political
  - a. Political and governmental stability
  - b. Politics in practice and principle
  - c. Modern conventions, platforms, and elections
  - d. Restrictions of the ballot
  - e. Professional men in politics
  - f. Absence of political experience by the masses
  - g. Necessity of developing public interest in politics and political philosophy
  - h. Appearance of new political issues
  - i. Electoral reform; Argentina
  - j. Civil service in Hispanic America
  - k. State or church control over education
  - l. Municipal government
    - (1) History of progress

- (2) Public utilities; fire departments; police system; water works; public sanitation; municipal ownership
- m. Social legislation
- n. Passing of the South American type of revolution

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## 2. Social and religious

### a. Social

- (1) Population
  - (a) Census statistics available
  - (b) Population and resources
- (2) Social types: Spanish; immigrant; Indian, savage and civilized; mixed races; negro
- (3) Laboring classes and types: "vaquero"; "roto"; "pelao"; "Cholo" "gaucho"; "llanero"; industrial laborers
- (4) Labor system and laws
  - (a) Peonage
    - [1] Feudal status of labor in colonies
    - [2] Origin of peonage; inheritance of debt
    - [3] The "inquilino" and "colono"
    - [4] Ignorance, wages, and living conditions
    - [5] Peón in government and politics
    - [6] Peonage in México; in South America
  - (b) Labor regulations in general
  - (c) Labor organizations
  - (d) Dearth of labor in certain countries
  - (e) Strikes; radicalism; labor conditions in Argentina, Brazil and México; organized labor; socialist and Bolshevist propaganda
- (5) Aristocratic and professional society
- (6) Language
- (7) Position of woman
  - (a) In society
  - (b) Family life
  - (c) The matter of divorce
- (8) Amusements and social customs
  - (a) Sports and games
  - (b) Carnivals and festivals
  - (c) Dress and etiquette

- (d) Gambling and lotteries
- (e) Social customs in business
- (9) Influence of the Basques in Hispanic America
- (10) The "Gallegos," Catalonians, Andalusians and other Spanish types in modern Hispanic America

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 Vera Estañol, Jorge, *Carranza and his bolshevik régime*  
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b. Religious

- (1) Prevalence of Roman Catholic church
- (2) Church and state; tendency toward separation
- (3) Clericalism in politics
- (4) The work of the church
- (5) Toleration in Hispanic America
- (6) Protestant missionary activities
- (7) Foreign opinion of Hispanic-American morality
- (8) Work of the Catholic church in education and charity

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3. Immigration

- a. History of immigration in the nineteenth century
  - (1) Causes of scarcity before 1857; colonial exclusion; revolutions; greater inducements of the United States; economic reasons
  - (2) Increase since 1857; ideas of Alberdi and Sarmiento on immigration
  - (3) Drift toward the southern republics
  - (4) Immigration in the North American republics
- b. Political and economic effects of immigration
- c. Effects on society

- d. Spanish, Italian, German, Russian and Polish, English, French, Portuguese, Oriental, Turkish and Syrian immigration
- e. Favorite occupations of aliens
- f. The question of assimilation and citizenship

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Wintzer, *Die Deutschen im tropischen Amerika*

#### 4. Financial

##### a. Monetary systems in Hispanic America

- (1) Standards and values
- (2) Paper currency
- (3) Fluctuations

##### b. Capital and banking

- (1) Number of banks
- (2) Domestic and foreign control of banking
- (3) Branch banks
  - (a) European
  - (b) United States
- (4) Scarcity of capital

##### c. Hispanic-American finance

- (1) Credits, exchange, solvency
- (2) Stock exchanges
- (3) Bond issues
- (4) Public debts
- (5) Sinking funds
- (6) Insurance
- (7) Trusts and corporations

##### d. Foreign influences upon financial policies

##### e. Business enterprises

- (1) Habits of business
- (2) Buying and selling; advertising

##### f. Tariff systems

- (1) Tariff for revenue
- (2) Rates: specific rather than *ad valorem*
- (3) Variations and complexity

##### g. Taxation

- (1) On personal property
- (2) On lands and real estate
- (3) On industries
- (4) Licenses and concessions

- h. Internal improvements and public works
  - (1) History of internal improvements in Hispanic America
  - (2) Public works; postal service; parcel post
- i. Movement for single, Pan American monetary standard
- j. Movement for Pan American, standardized tariff system

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- 5. Industrial
  - a. The most important industries
    - (1) Mining
      - (a) Areas of ore fields
      - (b) Facilities
      - (c) Acquisition of mining properties
      - (d) Labor supply; laws regulating labor in mines
      - (e) Gold, silver, diamonds, copper, tin, nitrate, coal, and other mines
    - (2) Stock-raising
      - (a) Areas adapted
      - (b) Cattle, horse, sheep ranches
      - (c) Stock-yards and slaughter-houses
      - (d) Wool and hides

Readings:

*Atlas América-latina*  
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- (3) Rubber
  - (a) Areas of growth
  - (b) Processes employed
  - (c) Labor supply; labor scandals; "black gold"
- (4) Agriculture
  - (a) Arable lands and climatic conditions
  - (b) Agriculture in connection with stock-raising
  - (c) Ownership of land
  - (d) The agrarian situation in Hispanic America

- (e) The "haciendas," "fazendas," the "chacras" and "potreros"
- (f) Agricultural products: coffee, cacao, yerba, foodstuffs
- (5) Manufacturing
  - (a) General characteristics: domestic and factory methods
  - (b) Connection with other industries
  - (c) Obstacles in the way
  - (d) Products: foodstuffs, textiles, machinery
- b. European and American capital invested in industries
- c. Occupations of foreigners in Hispanic America

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- 6. Commercial
  - a. History of Hispanic-American commerce
  - b. Exports and imports
    - (1) Character and value
    - (2) Destination
  - c. Commercial enterprises
  - d. Trade marks and their use
  - e. Customs regulations
  - f. Modern transportation and communication
    - (1) Development of transportation facilities
    - (2) Survival of colonial methods in certain areas
    - (3) Pack trains, stage routes, llama trains
    - (4) Roads and highways
    - (5) Land transportation
      - (a) Railroads: trunk lines; short lines
      - (b) International and transcontinental lines
      - (c) Projected lines
      - (d) Horse cars and trolleys; subways
      - (e) Mileage and rates
      - (f) Freight rates
      - (g) Capital and ownership
    - (6) Water transportation
      - (a) River steamers and barges
      - (b) Oceanic lines
      - (c) Harbor facilities
      - (d) Rates
  - g. Communication
    - (1) Telegraph lines
    - (2) Cable lines
    - (3) Postal service; international service
  - h. The metric system of weights and measures
  - i. Concessions and monopolies
    - (1) Procedure in obtaining them

- (2) Policies of various countries in relation thereto
- (3) Attitude of the United States toward them

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#### 7. Educational and cultural

##### a. Educational

- (1) General characteristics
- (2) Percentages of illiterates in various countries
- (3) Educational progress
- (4) Obstacles to popular education
- (5) Foreign influences in education
  - (a) European teachers in Hispanic America
  - (b) American teachers in Argentina in 1868; educational reforms of Sarmiento
  - (c) Influence of United States at present
- (6) Administration of schools
- (7) Elementary and secondary education
- (8) Higher education in Hispanic America
  - (a) Universities
    - [1] Faculties, courses, and equipment
    - [2] Libraries and publications
    - [3] Students
  - (b) Scientific pursuits
    - [1] Observatories and other establishments for study of geography, ethnology, and zoology
    - [2] Schools of medicine and surgery
  - (c) Industrial and technical education
- (9) Urban and rural education
- (10) Popular interest in education



- (11) Non-official efforts for promotion of education
  - (a) Congresses and teachers' associations
  - (b) Private schools and institutions
  - (c) Publications and lectures
- (12) Educational reforms needed
- b. Cultural achievements in general
  - (1) Public charity
    - (a) Control and sources of revenue
    - (b) Societies and institutions for social service
  - (2) Public libraries
  - (3) Journalism
    - (a) Status of the press in various countries
    - (b) Notable newspapers
    - (c) Recent development
    - (d) Magazines and periodicals
  - (4) Literature
    - (a) General characteristics
    - (b) European, and particularly French, influence
    - (c) Representative literary men and their works
      - [1] Novelists, essayists, poets
        - Ricardo Palma, Rodó, Alencar, González Díaz, Zorrilla de San Martín, Echeverría, Sarmiento, Rubén Darío, Chocano, Blanco Fombona, etc.
      - [2] Historians
        - Alamán, the Amunátegui, Barros Arana, Genaro García, Icazbalceta, Vicuña Mackenna, Mitre, José Toribio Medina, Oliviera Lima, etc.
      - [3] Jurists
        - Bello, Calvo, Vélez Sarsfield, Ambrosio Montt, etc.
  - (5) Arts
    - (a) General characteristics
    - (b) Achievements in music; the drama; architecture; painting; and sculpture

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- Amedeo, Tomás, *Agricultural Instruction in Argentina* (Bull., Pan Amer. Union, 1920)
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